

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
 PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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VOLUME XVIII.....No. 174

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—An Act of In-
 temperance. L. J. H. and H. H. H. H.

NIBLO'S OPERA HOUSE—DUEL IN THE DARK—SHAM-
 EWING'S DAUGHTER.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—ORPHEUS—
 TRUMPETER'S DAUGHTER.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—GLORIOUS NEW
 YORK—DUEL IN THE DARK—SHAM- EWING'S DAUGHTER.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AFTERNOON—PANTOMIME SOCI-
 ETY—LIVERTON BOY. Evening—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS
 NOT GOLD.

MADISON AVENUE—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—FRAN-
 COIS COLONIAL REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON CIRCUS—Centre of Twenty-ninth
 Street and Sixth Avenue.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN
 MINSTRELS BY CHRISTY'S OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-
 way—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

GEORAMA, 506 Broadway—BARNARD'S PANORAMA OF
 THE HOLY LAND.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 509 Broadway.

New York, Friday, June 24, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Collins steamship Arctic, Captain Lee, will leave
 this port at noon to-morrow, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
 New York Herald will be received at the following places in
 Europe—

LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
 LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.
 B. H. Revell, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock
 in the morning.

This WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine
 o'clock to-morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers,
 sixpence.

The News.

It again becomes our disagreeable duty to record
 the brief particulars of another shocking railroad
 accident. Owing to the misplacing of a switch, at
 East Bloomfield, Mass., the express train which
 yesterday morning left this city for Boston, via New
 Haven, ran off on the side track, and came in collision
 with a freight train—thus causing the death of
 Mr. Johnson, and the severe injury of many others. It
 seems almost miraculous that more lives were not lost,
 especially when we take into consideration the fact
 that four of the passenger, and five of the freight and
 baggage cars were badly shattered. The telegraphic
 despatch, to which reference is made for a list of the
 wounded, attributes the catastrophe to the negli-
 gence of the switch tender. Here is another warn-
 ing, illustrating to our State Legislators the im-
 portance of perfecting and adopting the railroad bill
 which was under discussion in the Assembly yester-
 day. A bill of this description has passed the Con-
 necticut Senate, with but one dissenting voice. Let
 us hope that both branches of our Legislature will
 now give us an example of philanthropy by speedily
 and unanimously voting for a measure that will tend
 to check railroad slaughters in our State at least.

The telegraph has supplied us with the latest news
 received at Liverpool, prior to the sailing of the
 Niagara, from which we learn that great uneasiness
 was beginning to be manifested in all quarters with
 regard to the difficulty between Russia and Turkey.

The London Times in a labored article declares that
 no actual hostilities could take place previous to the
 20th of June, before which time all the great powers
 would be able to lay their remonstrances before the
 Czar. The Parisian monetary circles had been
 thrown into a great state of nervousness by the last
 advice, which now really look as though Nicholas
 had made up his mind to fight, let the consequences
 be what they may. Another ministerial crisis was
 on the tapis in Spain.

The steamship Niagara reached Boston about five
 o'clock last evening—too late for the mail train.
 Her letter and newspaper bags will be despatched in
 the early train this morning.

The Australian news, which we place before our
 readers this morning, will be found highly interesting
 by people of all classes, as it contains information
 which is important to the merchant, ship-owner, and
 intending emigrant. It comes down to the 23d of
 March, and furnishes the latest quotations of the gold
 market, and the last rates of wages prevailing in
 that important part of the world. We also give a
 general miscellany, which forms an epitome of the
 social, moral, and religious position of the inhabi-
 tants of the Great Island Continent.

The reports of the transactions in both branches of
 our State Legislature yesterday will be found very
 interesting. Those who flattered themselves with
 the belief that the canal dispute had been settled,
 will find that they were greatly mistaken on perusing
 the debate on the canal appropriation bills in the
 Senate. The old subject of controversy was re-
 vived and carried on with considerable vigor by the
 two factions of the democratic party. Mr. Pierce re-
 ported a bill to repeal the act of 1842, relative to the
 enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals. The
 new park question was postponed till the bill can be
 perfected.

The subject of impeachment was again the theme
 of excitement and discussion in the Assembly yester-
 day. That body having determined to bring John C.
 Mather to trial before the high court of impeachment,
 many of its members are now exceedingly anxious to
 indict other of the State officers on similar grounds.
 The dispute is waxing warmer and warmer, and
 our legislators, in some instances, are beginning
 to deal rather unparliamentarily with each other's
 characters. Whether the dispute will end in a general
 flare-up among themselves, or whether Lieutenant
 Governor Chaffield will be placed on the list with Mr.
 Mather, is now a matter of doubt. That the Senate
 is actively preparing for the investigation of the
 charges pending against the latter officer will be seen
 from the bill introduced by Mr. Beekman for the
 holding of the court.

A despatch from Washington City states that Presi-
 dent Pierce having entirely recovered from his in-
 disposition, yesterday took an airing in his carriage,
 in company with his private secretary, and Sir
 Charles Lyell, the English geologist.

Mr. Ewing, the private secretary of Gov. Seymour,
 of Connecticut, is to go out with the latter as Sec-
 retary of Legation to Russia.

The designs of the ultra temperance folks have
 again been defeated in Connecticut. A bill, based
 on the Maine law, was yesterday so amended in the
 House of Representatives of that State, as to give
 town and city authorities power to license the sale
 of liquor, and in this shape the measure was adopted
 by a majority of ten.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention
 yesterday finished its labors. We elsewhere give a
 full report of the closing proceedings.

The democrats of Vermont, in State Convention,
 yesterday nominated Hon. John S. Robinson for Gov-
 ernor. The Convention approved the national prin-
 ciples of Gen. Pierce, as expressed in his inaugural
 address.

A Congressional Convention was yesterday held
 by the democrats of Baltimore. Henry May was
 nominated as the candidate for the Third district,
 and Joshua Van Sant for the Fourth district.

The Auburn woolen factory, which originally cost
 one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, was
 yesterday disposed of at public auction, by a special
 grant of the Legislature, for fifty-four thousand
 dollars.

Admiral Seymour left St. John, N. B., last Sun-
 day, for the purpose of inspecting the fishing
 grounds. Prior to his departure, in reply to the ad-
 dress of the Corporation, he assured the people that
 he would continue to maintain their interests, so far
 as it was in his power, and with all due regard to the
 rights of other nations. How are the negotiations

progressing between Minister Crampin and Sec-
 retary May? By the way, we learn that the United
 States steamer Princeton has been ordered to the
 fishing grounds, and will soon take her departure
 from Norfolk. It may be possible that she will have
 an opportunity of retaliating upon the colonial fish-
 ermen in the same style as the French cruiser did at
 the Grand Banks.

The late intense heat has been the cause of great
 mortality in this and other cities, as will be seen on
 reference to the accounts under the proper head.

On Wednesday an unprecedented number of persons,
 principally laborers, died of sun stroke in this vicin-
 ity. Fortunately the weather was more cool yester-
 day, and we did not hear of an event of the kind in
 the city. In Baltimore, however, it is reported to
 have been the hottest day of the season.

It is gratifying to learn that a partial compromise
 has been effected between the employers and em-
 ployees in the Cumberland coal mines, and that most
 of the latter have resumed work at a small advance
 on their wages.

Fifty imported sheep, valued at ten thousand dol-
 lars, were recently killed on the Burlington and
 Rutland railroad.

We elsewhere give the official correspondence be-
 tween Mr. Everett, late Secretary of State, and Sen-
 ator Paredes, the Charge d'Affaires of New Granada,
 relative to the Flores expedition against Ecuador. The
 letters were very interesting.

To-day's inside pages contain a very interesting
 letter from our London correspondent; Father Ga-
 vazzi's Lecture on the Freedom of Speech; Police In-
 telligence, including an account of the Riot in the
 Eighteenth Ward; Commercial, Marine, Railroad,
 Sporting, Judicial, Theatrical and Miscellaneous In-
 telligence, &c.

Hostility to the Annexation of Cuba.

There is nothing more clearly discernible
 through the telescope of "manifest destiny"
 than, sooner or later, the annexation of Cuba
 to the United States. We feel here, in this
 country, almost without distinction of party,
 political or religious, that it is to be so.

The only material questions of difference
 upon the subject among us—that is, the mass
 of the people—are, as to the time when, and
 the means by which, this important acquisition
 is to be effected. The Order of the Lone Star,
 the Ouzel Owls, the Cuban Junta, and the
 school of Young America, are decidedly in favor
 of invading the island with a sufficient military
 force to revolutionize it; and then, after estab-
 lishing an independent republic upon the ruins
 of the Spanish dominion, to knock at the door
 of Congress for admission into the Union. In a
 word, their plan is the Texas plan from begin-
 ning to end. Others, even of the "ferocious
 democrats," are opposed to "such filibustering,
 and prefer the plan which was pursued by Mr.
 Jefferson, in the acquisition of Louisiana, and
 by Mr. Monroe, in the annexation of Florida.

They go for buying Cuba, and at almost any
 cost, rather than run the hazards of losing the
 prize by a timorous procrastination. Others
 again are believers in Mr. Calhoun's doctrine
 of "masterly inactivity," and are urging the
 policy of waiting till the fruit is ripe, when, as
 they say, from the natural laws of gravitation,
 it will fall at our feet.

There are, however, here and there, a few
 scattering hide-bound conservatives, who are
 opposed to the incorporation of Cuba into this
 Union upon any terms, at any time, and by any
 means, in despite of any advantages, or pro-
 vocations, or considerations of national policy
 suggesting the ultimatum of annexation. We
 mean those conservatives who are not identi-
 fied with the abolition crusaders against the
 South, all of whom are of course malignantly
 hostile to the widening of the area of the South-
 ern States, even were the salvation of the
 Union to depend upon it. We are speaking of
 those straight-laced conservatives who, fearful
 of the dangers of a forward movement, would
 prefer to stand still. And as it was this class
 of conservatives—mostly of the same party—
 which resisted the acquisition of Louisiana, and
 Florida, and Oregon, and Texas, and Utah, and
 New Mexico, and California, we propose briefly
 to examine their objections, and to put them to
 the test of experience.

Our conservative, tremulous, Union-loving
 opponents of the acquisition of Cuba, present
 the following as their leading objections to the
 incorporation of the island into our national
 confederacy—

First: The serious difficulty of amalgamating
 the Spanish races of Cuba with our people.

There is a difference between the whites of Cu-
 ba, and the white races of the United States, it
 is urged which renders their antagonism heredi-
 tary and implacable. The overshadowing su-
 perstitions of the Church in Cuba, all-powerful,
 exclusive and universal, can never be sacrificed,
 or, blended with, the comparatively simple
 elements of religion prevailing in this country.

In a word, it is pleaded, that from their national
 traditions, laws and customs, social and politi-
 cal, from their tenacity to their church, and its
 overwhelming calendar of charming supersti-
 tions, and mysterious but fascinating and all-
 important ceremonies, the mass of the whites of
 Cuba have been taught to look upon the peo-
 ple of the United States as outcast barbarians
 and heretics, with whom a national amalgama-
 tion would be the certain destruction of the
 faithful, church and state, soul and body.

Secondly: The six hundred thousand of the
 negro race of Cuba, including slaves and free
 blacks, and mulattoes, the slaves only number-
 ing as two to one, would be naturally arrayed
 in a solid phalanx against us. And why? Be-
 cause, as it is urged, both the free blacks and
 the slaves in the Island of Cuba enjoy many so-
 cial and religious privileges of equality with
 the whites, to a greater or less extent, which
 would be inevitably abolished with the island in
 our possession.

From these two classes of objections it is
 argued that while the whites of Cuba could not
 be assimilated with our people, without infusing
 into our great community some of the most ob-
 jectionable features of Spanish society, cus-
 toms and usages, social and religious, the
 negroes of Cuba, on the other hand, would prefer
 a war of extermination to the prospect of a
 transfer to the rigid distinctions of caste be-
 tween whites and blacks existing all over the
 United States. To put this last point in its
 most formidable shape, it has been repeatedly
 asserted as the avowed policy of Spain. In the
 last resort, to declare the freedom of the slaves
 of Cuba, and to turn them loose against us,
 rather than consent to the occupation of the
 island by the hated Yankees.

The test of experience is the answer we have
 to give to this dreadful array of fact and argu-
 ment. The French of Louisiana have amalga-
 mated with our people and our institutions,
 without difficulty, and without sacrificing the
 religious and social observances and customs
 peculiarly their own. St. Augustine, in Florida,
 is an old Spanish town, still retaining many
 living evidences of its origin. But to say no-
 thing of Texas, or California, the territory of
 New Mexico affords the most striking illustra-
 tion of the flexibility of our beautiful republi-
 can system. No less a percentage than Daniel

Webster, in his opposition to the acceptance of
 any additional territory from Mexico on ac-
 count of the late war, presented, as his strong-
 est objection, the apparent impossibility of as-
 similating the mixed hybrids of the Mexican
 family, "such as they are," with our people and
 our institutions. Yet mark how easily the
 thing was done. A proclamation was made by
 Gen. Kearney, on entering New Mexico, that it
 was thenceforth a territory of the United States;
 and literally from the house tops, the hybrid
 Mexicans were sworn in to support our consti-
 tution, a whole townful at a time, from one
 village to another, throughout the country.

And the work thus accomplished has held good
 to this day. And the appointment of Don Mi-
 guel Antonio Otero, a native Mexican, as United
 States District Attorney for New Mexico, is
 proof direct of the readiness with which even
 the Mexicans may be harmoniously blended with
 our people, our customs and our laws.

Experience then has settled the question in
 regard to the Spanish race of Cuba. They can
 be amalgamated with our people, nor do we
 share in the affected alarm concerning the slaves
 of "the ever faithful island." Spain has no-
 thing to gain by their revolutionary liberation,
 nor can she afford to make the sacrifice which
 such a bloody experiment would require. Fur-
 thermore, the condition of the Cuban slaves
 would be ameliorated with their transfer to our
 jurisdiction. It is reported that once in eleven
 years, or less, upon an average, the stock of
 slaves of a Cuba sugar plantation has to be re-
 newed, so rapidly do they die off from hard
 labor and hard usage. It would be easy, then,
 to reconcile them to a transfer to the laws and
 usages of slavery in our Southern States.

We do not, therefore, entertain any apprehen-
 sions of blood and carnage, or social mischief,
 from either the white or the black race of Cuba,
 as the probable consequences of the acquisition
 of the island. Nor is it necessary to acquire it,
 that we should wait another quarter of a cen-
 tury, or plunge into a filibustering invasion.

The exercise of a broad foresight and sound dis-
 cretion, or the absence of these qualities in the
 management of the question by our govern-
 ment, will probably much sooner determine
 the issue of peace or war. If we are to have
 trouble concerning the island of Cuba, it will be
 anterior and not subsequent to its annexation.

Still the question arises—will there be war?

CITY FOUNTAINS—SHALL WE BE ROASTED

ALIVE?—Pity the sorrows of a poor New York-

er, in these days of scorching heat, and dull

heavy atmosphere, and parched cracked throats!

Pity us, ye who can lie under beech or elm,

with the wavy grass fluttering in the breeze

round your head, and the gentle rattle of a bub-
 bling spring at your ear! Pity us, ye who can
 nestle in some shady cave on the sea shore,
 while the bracing east wind brushes the hair
 from your brow, and creeps through each crev-
 ice of your loosened vest! Pity us, ye whose
 feet tread on soft cool lawns, and sweep the
 dew from daisy and trefoil! Pity us, when you
 think of a pavement on which a raw steak
 would curl and smoke, of a sky that mortally
 dare not gaze on, of a Broadway whose airy
 canopy can only be likened to the exhalations
 of an overcharged steam pipe! Talk of clothes,
 indeed; one suffocates in alpaca, and is smothered
 in gossamer. Silks and flannels are a horrid
 wretched snare. Neither Heaven nor the tailors
 have any comfort to offer. Courage and resig-
 nation are the only resources of those who
 have recovered from the melancholy delusion
 of summer clothing, ice creams and sherry cob-
 blers.

Must we then come to the disheartening con-
 clusion that the heat under which our forefa-
 thers groined and prayed for mercy, is an evil
 inseparable from the soil—a doom from which
 mortal man cannot escape? Shall our child-
 ren's energy and strength be carried off in tor-
 rents of perspiration? Shall the myriads who,
 a century hence, shall tread the Broadway in
 which we now gasp abandon their daily toils for
 the relief of a thermometer at seventy degrees in
 the country, and tremble at the approach of the
 fiery noon? Be careful, conservative friend,
 how you utter a hasty reply in the affirmative.

A hundred years ago, the illustrious Smiths
 and Joneses, from whose loins you sprung, en-
 dured many an ill which never troubles you.

In their blind ignorance they painted poor hu-
 manity as an embodiment of all sorts of grievous
 and incurable distempers; "ills," as they used
 to say, "to which flesh is heir." A due regard
 for the dictates of Providence forbade their at-
 tempting to disturb the succession. You and
 ourselves, however, who live in a less supersti-
 tious age, have seen this doleful inheritance
 terribly diminished since their time. Sorrows
 here, disasters there, evils of every shape and
 order have been struck from the inventory by
 the ingenuity and research of man. Pain has
 been robbed of its victims, and even Death has
 been hidden to hold his hand. To lengthen the
 span prescribed to life by its Creator is beyond
 our power; but we can, and we do daily dimi-
 nish its dangers, remove its inconveniences, and
 add to its sources of pleasure. Who shall say
 that the future is not pregnant with schemes
 which shall counteract, or at least so far miti-
 gate our oppressive summer heat, that a walk
 in Broadway, at 3 P. M., in July, will be a de-
 lightful recreation.

Extravagant as the notion may seem to some,
 we offer no apology for hazarding it. Twenty
 years ago, the man who would have proposed to
 build a railroad through the city would have
 been deemed a lunatic; and if he had lived in a
 country where the sorlonerie or the inquisition
 flourished, would most probably have expiated
 his boldness in a dungeon. Now we have three
 railroads in actual operation, two more almost
 ready to receive the cars, and a sixth—an air-
 line, to be constructed somewhere between the
 level of Chimborazo and the soil—gravelly dis-
 cussed in the papers. Besides, even with our
 present means, if they were properly turned to
 account, much could be done to alleviate our
 torrid condition. Of all cities in the world, New
 York is the last where water ought to be a
 luxury or a rarity. And yet, see how high-
 garded we are of it. Why have we not foun-
 tains throwing up jets of pure cool water
 into every square, in every plot of ground
 where six feet square, can be spared? Paris,
 where the heat is by no means so oppressive
 as it is here, boasts fifty or a hundred
 splendid jets d'eau, and, in addition, hydrants
 at every corner pour a stream of clean
 water, for an hour at a time, morning and
 evening, through the gutters, to cleanse every
 vestige of impurity and cool the air. Ask the
 doctors what the effect of the plan is on the bills of
 mortality. We have the hydrants, but beware
 how you touch them, lest the Croton Water De-
 partment should come to hear of the sacrilege.

We are informed, too, by persons of undoubted
 respectability that there are fountains in the

Park, in Union square, and in one or two other
 places in the city; but we must be forgiven if
 we mention the fact as a mere rumor requiring
 confirmation. We have ourselves seen in a
 public place a melancholy little thread of wa-
 ter trickling upwards out of a small hole in the
 centre of a stone basin; but we have never been
 able to decide whether the phenomenon pro-
 ceeded from a defect in the paving over a
 natural spring, or whether it was a miniature
 model of a fountain exhibited by some
 ingenious person. New York wants real
 fountains that will throw a large jet of water
 twenty feet high, and impregnate the air with
 moisture for an acre round about—such foun-
 tains, in a word, as the Bostonians, whom we
 are so fond of decrying, have placed in their
 common. Twenty or twenty-five such foun-
 tains could be erected at a very small expense,
 and there would be plenty of water to feed them
 if the Croton aqueduct at High Bridge were en-
 larged. Sites could easily be found. Once
 erected, their value would soon be recognized.

The very sight of a volume of water gushing
 from the earth and breaking into cool, sparkling
 spray, at a height of twenty or twenty-five feet,
 would be a delicious sensation in these dog
 days.

We commend the subject to those whom it
 concerns. Eager as the citizens of New York
 have hitherto been in the pursuit of wealth, it
 is only lately that comfort has come to be a
 matter of consideration. Its importance is now,
 however, becoming acknowledged. The first
 fruits of the change are the general outcries for
 a park. We feel assured that the legislative
 session at Albany will not close before measures
 are taken for the purchase of the Central Park.
 If, in conjunction with this boon, steps be taken
 for the immediate enlargement of the Croton
 aqueduct, where it crosses the river, and a sum
 of money appropriated for the construction of
 several large fountains, the fainting creatures
 who are now abandoning their business from
 sheer exhaustion would not repudiate the debt
 of gratitude such a blessing would impose on them.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE LATE EXCESSIVE HEAT.

—Excessively hot weather ceases to be a mat-
 ter of amusement when it is attended with the
 fatal consequences of the terrific heat of last
 Wednesday. The unprecedented list of deaths
 from this cause, which we published yesterday
 morning, is really appalling, and suggestive of
 serious inquiry and seasonable precautions
 against the possible recurrence of such fatali-
 ties yet again during the present summer.

It will have been observed that the victims
 of the heat of Wednesday were almost entirely
 from that class of our people whose daily routine
 is hard labor in the full blaze of the sun, ren-
 dered doubly powerful by the reflection from
 the brick walls and pavements by which they
 were surrounded. And another suggestive
 fact is, that the sufferers in question, with here
 and there an exception, were from Ireland.

The first precaution, therefore, we have to re-
 commend, is to the employers of these out-door
 laborers, in view of still another such terribly
 hot visitation as this last. Let the out-
 door laborer have a respite of an additional
 hour or two, or even three hours, in the
 hottest part of the day; and if it can be
 allowed on no other terms, it were better to
 make up the deficiency in the evening
 or in the morning, for we presume that
 labor is pretty generally regulated in this city
 by the ten hour system. By going to work an
 hour or two earlier, and by holding on in the
 afternoon an hour or two later, two or three
 hours, judiciously, to laborers and employers,
 might be deducted from the heat of the day. At
 all events this rule might be applied to a con-
 siderable saving of life during these occasional
 paroxysms of dreadful heat, which seldom last
 longer than two or three days without creating
 the relieving elements of a thunder storm.

But the fact that nearly all the recent victims
 from coup de soleil were foreigners, and mostly
 from Ireland, should admonish their country-
 men that the summer sun of America cannot
 be safely defied at all times, without acclima-
 tion. The mid-summer of Great Britain and
 Ireland is the mildness of spring compared with
 the last three days in New York. Not even the
 native of the heart of Germany can work with
 impunity for five or six hours in the sun, among
 bricks and mortar, with the mercury above
 ninety degrees. Our immigrant laborers
 should remember this; and beware, of all
 things, when overheated, of drinking too
 much cold water. Whatever may be the
 virtues of the Maine Liquor law, we undertake
 to say that to a man exhausted by his labor and
 the heat, a pint of iced water is more dangerous
 than the plain Croton qualified with a little
 brandy, notwithstanding that hard drinking is
 certain destruction. When a sense of exhaus-
 tion to the laborer in the sun is coming on,
 the best course is perhaps to knock off and
 rest till a reaction has taken place. Nor do we
 believe that a suspension of the incessant
 smoking, which is practised among our Euro-
 pean born laborers, would be at all to their dis-
 advantage. A man with a pipe in his mouth
 from morning till night, from one year's end to
 another, can hardly possess the same vigor and
 elasticity in his nervous system as the man who
 smokes not at all. The volumes which have
 been written by men of science, upon this sub-
 ject confirm on the strongest proofs this view
 of the pernicious effects of inveterate smoking.

We throw out these hints for the benefit
 of all they may concern. Certain it is, that with
 proper precautions on the part of laborers and
 employers there would be few, if any, deaths
 from coup de soleil, even with the thermometer
 at ninety-five degrees in the shade, as it stood
 for some hours on Wednesday last.

CAN THIS BE SO?—We republish the oted, her
 day, a paragraph from the Freeman's Journal,
 purporting to be from good authority, to the
 effect that certain parties in the United States
 were in negotiation with Santa Anna, and had
 in fact agreed to sell him a considerable lot of
 old muskets, lately the property of the govern-
 ment. Can this be so? If so, is this lot of old
 muskets the same lot that was sold to Kossuth,
 or the lot that was to be supplied at one time
 to the Cuban filibusters? Are there men in
 Wall street, or elsewhere in this country, that
 can aid in getting up a foreign war for the
 purpose of creating with the enemy a market
 for the sale of a lot of second hand or third hand
 muskets? It don't seem possible that such a
 speculation could originate in that street.
 What has been done with Kossuth's muskets,
 through the gutters, to cleanse every vestige
 of impurity and cool the air. Ask the doctors
 what the effect of the plan is on the bills of
 mortality. We have the hydrants, but beware
 how you touch them, lest the Croton Water De-
 partment should come to hear of the sacrilege.

We are informed, too, by persons of undoubted
 respectability that there are fountains in the

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.—From Dr. Mac-
 gurn's Note Book, quoted in the Overland
 Friend of China, of April 11, received by last
 arrival, we take the following respecting the
 present Emperor and the Tartar dynasty of
 China. It will be seen that it agrees with our
 own ideas as published in our articles on China
 in the HERALD—

His Imperial Majesty Hien-Fung, who is now in the
 twenty-second year of his age, and in the third of his
 reign, is the seventh, and according to present ap-
 pearances, will be the last of his line to sway the
 destinies of China. The Manchus have now ruled this
 empire for two hundred and eight years, which is
 thirty-five years longer than the average duration,
 rejecting the mythological era of the twenty-seven
 preceding dynasties. With this exception, and that
 of the brief period when they were under the Mongol
 yoke, between A. D. 1234 and 1313, the Chinese have
 always been ruled by native princes, and it is not
 surprising that an attempt should now be made to
 expel their haughty conquerors particularly as the
 exaggerated notions entertained of Manchu power
 and prowess have been dispelled by the recent Eng-
 lish war. Since that, even the discontented and law-
 less spirits, who are to be found in every province,
 have frequently, and on slight provocations, arrayed
 themselves against the authorities. It is true, at al-
 most all periods of their history, the people have of-
 fered resistance to the oppressive measures of their
 officers, but of late they have been unusually prompt
 to exercise their power, which recent experience has
 shown to be more formidable than had ever been
 supposed by either party. Instances in illustration
 of this, have been of frequent occurrence in this part
 of the country, several of which have been recounted